gilla lacustris, auct. It agrees perfectly with the specimens of that species obtained from the Ludwinow estate (see Süssw.-Schw. d. Russ. Reiches, p. 6). This fact is of interest as furnishing a small contribution to the zoogeography of the Spongillæ, especially as, so far as I know, no Spongillæ were previously known from that locality.

VIII.—*On the Synonymy of some Heterocerous Lepidoptera.*

By Rudolph Rosenstock, B.A.

I incidentally discovered and noted the following synonyms while systematically studying the collection of Lepidoptera in the British Museum. They are for the most part redescriptions by the late Mr. Walker of species previously described either by himself or other authors.

1. Noctuites.

Poaphila congesta, *Walk.* Venezuela. = Anthophila erecta, *Walk.* San Domingo.

Remigia triangularis, *Walk.* N. India. = Toxocampa costimacula, *Walk.* Sylhet.

2. Pyralites.

Hypena disclusalis, *Walk.* S. Africa. = Hypena senialis, *Guén.* Central Africa.

Marimatha confisinalis, *Walk.* Loc. —— ? = Anthophila semipurpurea, *Walk.* Loc. —— ?

Pyralis dispansalis, *Walk.* San Domingo. = Carcha hersilialis, *Walk.* San Domingo.

Lepyrodes lepidalis, *Walk.* Ceylon, N. India.
Stenia pipleisalis, *Walk.* Sierra Leone.
Hymenia meridionalis, *Walk.* S. India.
= Samea (*Guén.*) sidealis, *Walk.* Sierra Leone. (This is evidently an Old-World species of wide range.)

Botys hortalis, *Walk.* Bogota, Santarem. = Botys marialis, *Walk.* San Domingo.

—— strictalis, *Walk.* N. America.
—— olliusalis, *Walk.* U. S. America.
—— ofellusalis, *Walk.* Loc. —— ?
= —— flavidalis, *Walk.* N. America.

—— philealis, *Walk.* Venezuela. = —— lycialis, *Walk.* San Domingo.

—— ænippialis, *Walk.* Bogota.
—— codrusalis, *Walk.* Bogota.
= —— dorisalis, *Walk.* Villa Nova.

Botys semizebralis, *Walk.* S. India.	=	Botys amyntusalis, *Walk.* Ceylon.
—— convectalis, *Walk.* S. India.	=	—— neoclesalis, *Walk.* Cape.
—— suspicalis, *Walk.* Ceylon.		
—— memmialis, *Walk.* Loc. —— ?	=	—— campalis, *Walk.* Jamaica, San Domingo.
—— ogmiusalis, *Walk.* San Domingo.	=	—— gastralis, *Guén.* San Domingo.
—— cinctipedalis, *Walk.* Georgia.	=	—— oxydalis, *Guén.* U. S. America.
Ebulea heronalis, *Walk.* Honduras.	=	—— acastalis, *Guén.* Honduras.
Spilodes helvialis, *Walk.* U. S. America.	=	—— apertalis, *Guén.* N. America.
Botys gnomalis, *Walk.* San Domingo.	=	Omiodes humeralis ♀, *Guén.* San Domingo.
—— peleusalis, *Walk.* San Domingo.	=	—— —— ♂, *Guén.* San Domingo.
—— orontesalis, *Walk.* Ega, Venezuela.	=	—— simialis, *Guén.* Cayenne.

The following species placed by Walker under *Botys* possess the generic characters of Guénée's genus *Omiodes*, which appears to have a wide distribution :—

Botys ceresalis, *Walk.* San Domingo.	Botys orphnealis, *Walk.* Loc. —— ?
—— jasonalis, *Walk.* San Domingo.	—— bianoralis, *Walk.* Japan.
—— helicitalis, *Walk.* San Domingo.	—— pharaxalis, *Walk.* Moreton Bay, Australia.
—— philetalis, *Walk.* Santarem.	

3. Geometrites.

Tephrina confiniaria, *Walk.* San Domingo.	=	Psamatodes nicetaria, *Guén.* San Domingo.
(Walker intimates the possible identity of these two species, Cat. xxiii. p. 971.)		
Sterrha participata, *Walk.* Namaqua Land.	=	Sterrha plectaria, *Guén.* (Phal. pl. viii. fig. 7). S. Africa.
Aspilates proxantharia, *Walk.* S. S. Africa.	=	Aspilates occupata, *Walk.* S. Africa.
—— ? biferaria, *Walk.* S. Africa.	=	—— justaria, *Walk.* Namaqua Land.
Mergana bilineata, *Moore.* Darjiling.	=	Sarcinodes carnearia, *Guén.* India.

The genera *Mergana* and *Auxima* of Walker are synonymous with *Sarcinodes*, Guénée's single genus of Asiatic Œnochromidæ. *Auxima* and *Sarcinodes* are absolutely identical, and *Mergana* differs according to Walker in having two instead of four spurs to its hind tibiæ. The number of spurs,

however, is probably variable even within the same species; nor can it be a sexual character, as out of two male specimens of *Mergana equilinearia* in the collection, one has two, the other four tibial spurs.

I submitted all the synonyms enumerated above to the consideration of Mr. Butler, who kindly endorsed their correctness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The System of the Monactinellidæ. By Dr. R. von Lendenfeld.

The rich collections of Australian sponges in the museums at Adelaide, Christchurch, and Dunedin, which were placed at my disposal by Dr. Haacke, Dr. J. von Haast, and Prof. Parker, as well as the material collected by myself among the Australian shore-sponges, include about 500 species, of which I have only been able to identify a few with forms already described. I have easily recognized among my specimens a number of the species accurately described by Selenka and Marshall, but have had little success in the identification of the species from the Australian region described by English and American authors.

As was very justly foreseen by O. Schmidt, it is not practicable to regard the system of the sponges established upon the Mediterranean fauna, and enlarged through the Atlantic forms, as universally applicable; uniting intermediate forms make their appearance where, from known facts, one would have suspected no relationship. However, the new forms furnish further proofs of the correctness of Zittel's system, and I have taken this as the foundation of my investigations.

The Calcispongiæ are few and insignificant. Hexactinellidæ and, singularly enough, Tetractinellidæ also are almost entirely deficient. Of the latter group I have obtained two specifically different individuals. As Myxospongiæ are also extremely rare (three species), the whole mass of the Sponges is distributed in the two groups of the Monactinellidæ and Ceraospongiæ.

I have carefully examined the Monactinellidæ especially, and will, in what follows, bring together the most important systematic results of this work.

Although I worked upon sponges at home for a long time under F. E. Schulze's guidance, and have also paid much attention to them in Australia, the investigation of so great a number of forms as has lately been at my disposal has compelled me to arrive at a clear idea of what is to be understood as a species among sponges. In the siliceous sponges it is here, as elsewhere, merely the form of the spicules, and never their arrangement, that behaves conserva-